

Evening Telegraph

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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1868.

Keep It Before the People.

Let it be remembered that the struggle begun in 1860 between the North and South is not yet ended. Let it be remembered that the same parties which for five years stood opposite to each other on the field of battle, stand opposite to each other to-day. On the one side is the great party of progress and of freedom. The vast body of the intelligent and patriotic people of the North are now as compact in their array as they were when the thunder of rebel cannon could be almost heard in our city. No where can we see a single break in their ranks. The war Democrats who stood side by side with us then, stand side by side with us now. Of these General Dix is a fair type. He was above party when his country was in danger. When peace returned he leaned once more towards his old faith, but to-day he is in the ranks of the opposition to the Democracy, as firm and bitter as any life-long radical. The conservatives are with us still. Knowing as they do that the election of Seymour would inaugurate a type of radicalism which it would be impossible for the Republican party to meet, they now support the Chicago nominee; while as to the great mass of the Republican party it would be difficult indeed to find one waverer, one deserter. Such are the component parts which go to make up the loyal side of the battle.

In opposition to us we see the old faces which were last seen either amid the smoke of battle or else found lurking in the dark corners when our armies were needed. There they stand united to-day in person as they were then in heart. Fernando Wood, Clement L. Vallandigham, Judge Woodward, William B. Reed, and their Northern compatriots; and Lee, Beauregard, Tombs, Cobb, Stephens, and the Southern traitors. Shoulder to shoulder they form an undivided rank, as united and as distinct as the Northern Unionists.

Between the two the people are called upon to choose. "Under which King, Bezonja?" Shall the tried and loyal men of the nation be given the control of the nation, which they have saved, or shall it be intrusted to Rebel hands? Never was such a paradox, such a ridicule of common sense presented to an intelligent people. We are asked not only to forgive traitors who have done their best to bring national destruction upon us, who have cost us by their wicked acts a half million of lives and over two thousand millions of dollars, who have prostrated our energies, and but for the boldness and steadfast loyalty of Grant might have cost us a nation. We are asked to give to these men the power to rule the nation they nearly ruined; to give them the absolute charge of the treasury which they have depleted; to give them the command of the army which they have attempted to kill. Not only are they to be given all this, but they are to have it at the expense of the men who saved the people and defeated their treasonable schemes. The victor of the war is to make way and be slighted in order that a peace-beggar, a disunion sympathizer may be given his place. This is too much for reason! Should we read in some old time history of such a story of war, that it seemed doubtful whether Rome would elect Cataline or Cicero, Consul, we would esteem the people who could hesitate in their determination as worthy of untold misery. Yet this is what we are said to be doing to-day. If the people will but awake to the issue and look it calmly in the face, we will soon have the slander that "there is a doubt as to the result" exploded.

The election of Seymour and Blair would be a Rebel triumph. It would be heralded as such throughout all the countries of the world. All would say that the "Lost Cause" was not lost; and that it was a triumph of diplomacy which could not be obtained by force of arms. It would hold us up to the world in the light of a deceived credulous people, who after fighting, and almost dying in an earnest zeal for a principle, now sell it for a mess of pottage—nay, worse than this, there would not even that poor equivalent be given us. We should then give the reins into traitors' hands, knowingly and without a reward; make Lee and his friends the advisers of the President of the United States; give the cabinet to Rebels, the army to traitors, the treasury to notorious thieves, to the Cobbs and Floyds of a past administration. Let the people remember this. Let it be impressed on them by word, by writers, and sentence of the pen, until they realize the issue. And the moment they do so we cease to fear for the result. If a majority so overwhelming will speak out, treason defeated on the battlefield, will fly abashed at its own audacity in supposing that they fear to make the nation forget its fearful crimes.

ANOTHER BY THE SAME.—The Press has rescued from oblivion a letter dated February 15, 1863, and addressed by one W. S. Rosecrans to the Legislature of Indiana. From the peculiar, rambling, and incoherent style in which the epistle is written, we are inclined to the belief that the author is that same W. S. Rosecrans, who a short time since carried "his heart in his hand" down to the White Sulphur Springs, to express to the leaders of the Rebellion his "solidity for the future of our country." As illustrative of the indiffer-

ence of our common humanity, we quote but a single sentence from the letter in question: "We have been forced to the immovable but sad conviction that the leaders of this Rebellion are perfidious, treacherous, unscrupulous, and cruel." But now the Minister to Mexico regards these same leaders as a "body of brave, energetic, and self-sacrificing men," who are "representative in their reverence and regard for the Union." Verily time works wonders, especially when modern Democracy comes to its assistance.

The Taxation of Bonds.

We publish to-day an important article from the Sandusky Register, setting forth the views of Mr. George H. Pendleton on the subject of State and local taxation of Government bonds, and exposing their heresies in an unanswerable way. Mr. Pendleton has arraigned the Republican party for the crime of exempting the bonds of the National Government from such taxation, and virtually promises that one of the first fruits of the election of Seymour and Blair shall be an "undoing" of this alleged injustice. He demands that the Government shall remove all obstructions to such taxation by expressly giving its assent thereto, and virtually pledges that the Democratic party, when placed in power, will unqualifiedly adopt that policy. The following proviso is attached to every loan bill passed by Congress during the war:—

"And all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations, within the United States, shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority." But Mr. Pendleton explicitly holds that "the Government can change its rule and rate of taxation after the bonds have been issued," declaring it to be his opinion that "there is nothing amounting to a contract that the present bonds shall not be taxed higher than a specified rate," and therefore that the Government has it within its power at any time to confer the privilege of State and local taxation—in other words, that, despite all express stipulations to the contrary, the bonds may be taxed beyond limit; that, despite the pledged faith of the nation, the Government should repudiate its contracts, and bring discredit upon the country and ruin upon the people. This is the pure and undiluted Pendletonian doctrine, in all its enormity. If the people desire to inaugurate its principles, they can achieve their purpose by the election of Seymour and Blair.

HOW THEY STAND.—It is announced from Washington that letters have recently been received in that city from all of our leading Ministers abroad endorsing Grant and Colfax in the heartiest and most unqualified terms. Included among these are General Cassius M. Clay, our Minister to Russia, who was at one time supposed to have a leaning towards Johnsonism; General John A. Dix, our Minister to France, who participated in the great Wigwam Convention, held in this city in August, 1866, and was appointed by Mr. Johnson under the fond, but delusive hope that he would not fall from Democratic grace; and Mr. Henry M. Watts, our Minister to Austria, the latest diplomatic appointment by the President. As far as inland from the "Minister to Mexico" is still inclined towards the revolutionary schemes of Blair. These letters teach an important lesson. The distinguished diplomatists, whose names are attached to them, appreciate the state of public sentiment abroad, and clearly see that the election of Seymour and Blair will have a disastrous effect upon our relations with the people, if not with the Governments, of the great powers of Europe. The cause of liberty, justice and union are identical, in the minds of the oppressed nationalities of Europe, with the success of the Republican party in the pending Presidential campaign.

HICKMAN ON BLAIR.—A Democratic contemporary, which has a passion for presenting one side of a question, without recognizing the fact that it has another, prints this morning the following extract from a speech delivered by the Hon. John Hickman, of this State, in the National House of Representatives, in March, 1862:—

"A great deal of credit is due to my friend from the St. Louis District (Mr. Blair), for keeping the State of Missouri in the Union. The fact that she is in the Union to-day adds much to the laurels of that gentleman, and no man will render him more praise than I will for his devoted patriotism in that hour of danger to his State. The gentleman, of course, does not ask my compliment, but the compliment is the more valuable to him, being unasked."

The side which our Democratic contemporary neglects to lay before its readers is set forth in the following extract from Frank Blair's celebrated Broadhead letter:—

"There is but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution, and that is for the President elect to declare these acts null and void, compel the army to undo its usurpations at the South, disperse the carpet-bag State Governments, allow the white people to reorganize their own Governments, and elect Senators and Representatives. The House of Representatives will contain a majority of Democrats from the North, and they will admit the Representatives elected by the white people of the South, and with the co-operation of the President, it will not be difficult to compel the Senate to submit once more to the obligations of the Constitution."

There is just as much difference between Frank Blair in 1862 and Frank in 1868, as there is between Frank Blair drunk and Frank Blair sober.

WON'T BE BURIED ALIVE.—The New York letter writer for a prominent Democratic paper of Philadelphia has the following statement of the condition of public opinion among the Democrats of that city:—"But next after John Allen, the most popular man—if I except Seymour and Blair—is Mr. Vester." Sometimes it is a pugilist, sometimes it is a dancer, that takes the fancy of New York, but after a wild fit of fitting and flouting enthusiasm lavished upon the "wickedest man," their hearts, "caught in the rebound," accept Seymour and Blair, and the men that won't be buried alive. It is to be supposed that the party is so sure of being buried this fall that they are already looking out for some patent by which what is left of them may be resurrected. Mr. Vester has come just in time.

While processions of the high-toned and chivalric Democracy of this city are parading the streets, bearing banners inscribed "No political or social equality with inferior or mongrel races," their beloved brethren are flattered and feasting the newly enfranchised freedmen. At their barbecues, the proud secession dames who could never pass a Union soldier without giving expression to their contempt, and who could never be civil to a Union officer except when they took a false oath of loyalty to obtain rations, now lavish their smiles and favors upon their old plantation slaves, and we shall not be at all astonished if, on the election day, they prove as gracious to negro voters as the Duchess of Devonshire when she was canvassing for Charles James Fox. Meanwhile, Rebel politicians, who have demonstrated over and over again, that the negro is destitute of intelligence, do not simply engage Democratic negro stump orators, and applaud to the echo their harangues; they have also employed a colored poet in Louisiana, whose production as given below, constitutes a remarkably intelligible and emphatic exposition of several leading features of the Democratic creed. It is sung at Democratic barbecues in Louisiana to the tune of "Greenland's Ivy Mountains":—

What tho' de acks of Congress Proclaim de rights ob man, Don't all de carpenter-baggers Sing de very same song? One smart chap he made money Ob dis poor darky coon, By now he's bread and butter In Victor's fine saloon. Chorus (fancy)—Greenland's Ivy mountains, With a chorus.

O bags and rags and plasters 'Til he's ban' from de land, When we see 'our old masters Is marching hand in hand, Den stop, my lub, all coust'ly, By your black eyes I swear, I see 'bout 'to keep a shoutin' For Seymour and Blair.

If the Louisiana Rebel leaders, after having served that State, could enable the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of Pennsylvania to command the services in this Commonwealth of a few leading negro Democratic orators and leading negro Democratic minstrels, they might render almost as much service to the cause of Seymour and Blair as coffee-colored naturalization papers. It is rumored that arrangements of a widely different character have been contemplated, and that schemes have been devised for colonizing doubtful districts of this State with Maryland and Virginia Rebels. Should this plot fail, however, through its premature exposure and the vigilance of the Republicans, the other resource remains, and as the Pennsylvania Democracy in olden times delighted to listen to the words of precious wisdom dropped from the lips of their favorite Southern leaders, they should have an opportunity now of being edified by the new favorite Democratic orators of the South.

THE SUGAR CONSUMPTION of the world is something enormous. A late London publication gives the following statistics of the imports and deliveries of Sugar in Europe and the United States, that for the former being for the fiscal year ending with June 30, while that for the United States is for the calendar year:—

Table with 3 columns: Region, 1867, 1868. Includes Europe, United States, and Total.

These figures show that the consumption of sugar in this country far exceeds that consumed by any other nation, in proportion to population. They likewise show, that while the imports of the article into Europe have decreased more than seven per cent. in the last three years, the imports into the United States have increased about fourteen per cent. The following shows the comparative prices of different brands this year and last, with the premium on gold, which must be taken into account in calculating the decline in prices:—

Table with 3 columns: Item, 1867, 1868. Includes Fair Refining Cuba, Good Refining Cuba, No. 12 Box, and Price of Gold.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—The Wide Awakes, with its combined Parian and Yucatanic new costumes, new dances, new songs, new effects, and the little guard, composed of little children on horseback, and the military ballet and march by forty ladies, continues to attract crowded houses.

THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The excitement attending the production of Charles Reed's dramatization of the celebrated work *Foul Play*, at this place of amusement, is on the increase, and the favor with which it has been received, proves it a success. The scenic effects are really startling, and prominent among them are the *Lovers' Leap*, the *Storm at Sea*, and the *rescue of Hazel* from a watery grave.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—The Can-Can, and the usual Ohio entertainment continues to draw good houses nightly.

THE ARCH STREET THEATRE.—On Saturday night next the regular winter season opens. Among the troupe are the names of Barton Hill, A. Evelyn, R. Craig, Sam Hemple, Mrs. John Row, Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. T. A. Crease, and other well-known vaudeville artists. The pieces selected for the occasion are *She Stoops to Conquer*, with the principal artists in the prominent parts, and *Jenny Lind*, with Miss Fanny Davenport in "Jenny Leathersings," a character in which she is highly spoken of.

MOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE.—The famous Hooley troupe have appeared at the new opera house, on Seventh street, below Arch. The bill is varied and entertaining, and was received last evening with enthusiastic applause. The same programme will be repeated every evening this week.

BEECHER.

What the Says of Democracy. The following letter was received by the Corresponding Secretary of the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of Washington:—

FEESKILL, N. Y., Sept. 4.—G. W. Schriver—Dear Sir: I received duly the notice of my election to the honor of membership in the Printers' Grant and Colfax Club of Washington city. I accept the honor with pleasure, and shall co-operate with you in every just measure for the victory of those fundamental principles of moral and good government, of which Grant and Colfax are the expositors. Revolutions do not go backward, and I have every confidence that conscience and intelligence which led this great nation to resist slavery and to defeat it will now rise to put the Government into the very hands which either were raised against it, or which refused to help in its defense. The new adhesion of impatient Southern men to the very worst type of Democratic doctrine ever enunciated since the party went into alliance with slavery, cannot but be as disastrous to the Union as was the league with the same party before the war. The Democratic party seems fated to lead the South

into desperate steps, and then to be utterly unable to help those whom it has defuded. It will be so again. Utterly lost to all moderation, the Convention in New York has laid down a platform which will bring civil war to the South again, unless it is prevented by the victory of the Republican party.

I am, very truly yours, HENRY WARD BEECHER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ONCE AND FOREVER.—ACCOUNT for the fascination as you please, the account published in the *Philadelphia Evening Telegraph* of the "FLORE MAJO" becomes indelible to every eye. Comparison with it, an artificial floral odor seem flat and meagre attempts at imitation. Sold by all druggists.

FOR THE SUMMER.—TO PREVENT Sunburn, Freckles, and keep the skin white and beautiful, use *WATERBURY'S LION'S BRAND Glycerine Toilet Soap*. It is deliciously fragrant, transparent, and superb as a toilet soap. Sold by all Druggists. A. G. & A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESTNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE MAYOR OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Whereas, MARY MOHRMAN, a female child six years of age, has been murdered under circumstances of fiendish atrocity, by some person unknown; Now, therefore, I, MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor of the City of Philadelphia, do offer a

REWARD OF ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS, for such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the perpetrator of this unparalleled crime.

Witness my hand, and the seal of the said city, this ninth day of September, A. D. 1868. 9931 MORTON McMICHAEL, Mayor.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, May 27, 1868.

NOTICE.—To the holders of bonds of the PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY due April 1, 1870.

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds, of \$1000 each, at any time before the (last) first day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing seven per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having twenty-five years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the last of October next will be paid at maturity, in accordance with their tenor. WILLIAM G. GIBSON, Treasurer.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the stock of this Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the stockholders of their legal representatives, after the 17th inst.

WILLIAM G. GIBSON, Secretary. MACHELPAH CEMETERY SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—The Board of Directors earnestly request every Member of this Society to attend a meeting to be held at the Hall of the House of Industry, No. 716 CANTON STREET, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, 1868 at 7 1/2 o'clock. The business of this meeting is of the most importance will be brought before the meeting.

IM. GRIGG, Secretary. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only one that cures itching humors, restores the hair to its natural color, and prevents its falling out; it is perfectly safe, and does not injure the scalp; it is sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 1/2 BROAD STREET, New York.

NOTHING BUT ACTUAL TRIAL can give any true idea of the delicious, airy, elastic softness of a bed made of the Elastic sponge. Its unrivalled cleanliness and durability commend it. Its universal adoption seems a certainty. 47 1/2 W 11.

POLITICAL.

GRANT AND COLFAX CAMPAIGN CLUB OF 1868. In pursuance of a resolution adopted, to meet at the call of the President,

A MEETING to perfect the organization and to prepare for the Campaign, will be held

WEDNESDAY EVENING, September 9, at 8 o'clock at the CITY ARMY, BROAD STREET, below Race, to which the members, and all who desire to become such, are respectfully invited. WILLIAM B. MANN, President and Chief Marshal.

THIRTEENTH WARD—GRANT, COLFAX, MYERS, AND PERCY.—Citizens of the Second, Seventh and Thirteenth Congressional Districts, will assemble in Mass Meeting and Fair at 8 o'clock, on THURSDAY EVENING, September 10, at 8 o'clock. The following distinguished speakers will address the meeting:—

Hon. L. Myers, Charles Gibbons, Esq., Hon. W. D. Moore, A. Wilson Henshaw, Col. J. H. Owen, Gen. Hector Tyndale, Col. E. W. Davis.

UNION REPUBLICAN NATURALIZATION COMMITTEE will meet daily at Hopkins' No. 415 LIBRARY STREET, at 9 o'clock. M. C. HONG, Chairman.

FOR SALE.

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The handsome BROWN STONE RESIDENCES Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112, and 4114 SPRUCE ST.

G. J. FELL & BRO., 828 Walnut, No. 120 South FRONT Street.

FOR SALE.—HOUSE AND LOT, SITUATED No. 1068 CHESTNUT STREET, between 10th and 11th STS. H. JONES, 417 1/2 No. 1023 MARKET Street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT, PREMISES, No. 809 CHESTNUT ST., FOR STORE OR OFFICE.

ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at 684 1/2 BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

WANTS.

WANTED, A FURNISHED HOUSE, WEST OF BROAD STREET, AND SOUTH OF MARKET STREET, for six or eight months.

By C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEAD, 11 No. 203 South SIXTH Street.

PAPER.

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C. S. GARRETT & BROTHER, 98 1/2 Market Street, between 12th and 13th Streets.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Penknives and Steel Razors, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WOOD'S BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated "LEBOULTIER'S MAZOR" Razors of the finest quality.

Razors, Cut-throats, and Table Cutlery Ground and polished at F. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut.

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5000 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE OF CITY PROPERTY, at 7 1/2 per cent. R. W. CLARK & SON, No. 514 S. THIRD Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

CRIPPEN & MADDOCK, No. 115 South THIRD Street, (LATE W. L. MADDOCK & CO.) HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR

NEW MESS MACKEREL, THE FIRST OF THE SEASON

Luncheon for Excursions, Travellers, Parties, and Table, as follows:—

DEVILED HAM, DEVILED TONGUE, DEVILED LOBSTERS, SPICED SALMON, SPICED MACKEREL, SPICED SARDINES.

Tourtelot's Preserved Game, such as PATTIE WOODCOCK, SNIFE, QUAIL, PHEASANT, GROUSE, FLOVER, PARTRIDGE, REED BIRDS, DUCK, VENISON, ETC. ETC. ETC.

Also, ROAST, BROILED, and BONED, of each of them. These goods are nicely put up, and give entire satisfaction.

OUR (W. G.) FAMILY FLOUR, THE CHOICEST MADE IN THE COUNTRY, ALL WAYS ON HAND.

CURTAINS AND SHADES. FALL STYLES!

FALL STYLES! NOW READY IN WINDOW SHADES, IN LACE CURTAINS, IN

Terries, Reps, Damasks, Etc. We take pleasure in announcing that our new styles for Fall of the above Goods are now open. Our celebrated make of FINE WINDOW SHADES, with busy's Spring Balance Fixture (which require no cord), we sell at the most reasonable prices.

Window Shades as low as ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS, trimmed and hung to the windows. We call special attention to our new stock of Trimmings, comprising in part, Cornices in Gilt, Walnut, Walnut and its Rosewood, and Rosewood and Gilt, Curtain Tassels, Picture Tassels, Pillow Tassels, Cords, Loops, Bands etc, etc.

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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 1/2 1/2

SOAP. QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP, QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP, QUEEN OF ENGLAND SOAP. For doing a family washing in the best and cheapest manner. Guaranteed equal to any in the world. Has all the strength of the old rosin soap with the mild and lathering qualities of the new. Try this splendid soap. SOLD BY THE ALDEN CHEMICAL WORKS, No. 48 NORTH FRONT ST., PHILADELPHIA. (18 1/2 1/2)

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The Crack Boarding-School. Situation just the thing For elegance and beauty; Everything to please the boys, And make them do their duty. Ten Professors in the house, Keeping things moving; 'Twen the stupidest of boys Can't help improving. Latin, German, Greek, and French, Music, mensuration— Everything a boy needs For thorough education. Corned beef, and cabbage, too, Piled upon the table; Every lad to eat his fill, Fast as he is able. All the caps that mean to be Number one scholars, Ask their fathers please to go And spend a few dollars For a suit of splendid clothes, Just the thing for Autumn! Good clothes will make the boys Remember what's taught 'em!

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 608 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET, 411 1/2 PHILADELPHIA.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESTNUT STREET, (PERN MUTUAL BUILDINGS).

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This Company, National in its character, offers, by reason of its Large Capital, Low Rates of Premium, and new Tables, the most desirable means of insuring life yet presented to the public.

The rates of premium, being largely reduced, enable the insured to purchase as those of the best Mutual Companies, and avoid all the complications and uncertainties of Notes, dividends, and the misunderstandings which the latter are so apt to cause the Policyholder. Several new and attractive tables are now presented which need only to be understood, to prove acceptable to the public, such as the INCOME PRODUCING POLICY and RETURN PREMIUM POLICY. In the former, the policyholder not only secures a life insurance, payable at death, but will receive, if living after a period of a few years, an annual income equal to ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the par of his policy. In the latter, the Company agrees to return to the assured the total amount of money he has paid in, in addition to the amount of his policy.

The attention of persons contemplating insuring their lives or increasing the amount of insurance they already have, is called to the special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

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POINT BREEZE PARK RACES. POINT BREEZE PARK.—Wednesday, September 9, 2 o'clock P. M., Premium \$200. special advantages offered by the National Life Insurance Company. Circulars, Pamphlets, and full particulars given on application to the Branch Office of the Company in this city, or to its General Agents.

STEWART & SON'S GRAND Square and upright Pianos, at BLAIR'S BLOCK, No. 106 CHESTNUT STREET. 81 1/2

STECK & CO'S AND HAINES & CO'S CABINET ORGANS, only at J. E. GOULD'S New Store, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street. 820 1/2

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS TO DELAWARE POINT daily. Leave foot of SOUTH Street every few minutes. 128 1/2